	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	· REPORT	
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SUBJECT	Trade and Commercial Agreements between - Czechoslovakia and the USSR	NO. OF PAGES 2	, 1
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1.	After three months of conferences in Moscow, t	he Czechoslovsk commercial	
<b></b>	delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Comme	erce, Antonio Gregor, returned	50X1-H
2.	In 1949 the rise of difficulties in foreign tr		:
ı	and the USSR caused changes in the structure of countries. Replacing the United States and ot Czechoslovakia, the USSR undertook at the beginnot only raw materials (sotton and crude miner and industrial plants.	of foreign trade in these ther western suppliers of aning of 1950 to furnish also machinery	
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.3•	and the USSR caused changes in the structure of countries. Replacing the United States and ot Czechoslovakia, the USSR undertook at the beginnot only raw materials (sotton and crude miner and industrial plants.  pation of the whole eastern block of satellite foreign trade increased by 35 per cent in 1948	of foreign trade in these ther western suppliers of aning of 1950 to furnish rels), but also machinery  states in the suppliers of articipates at the supplier of the states in the supplier of the	50X1-HL
3.	and the USSR caused changes in the structure of countries. Replacing the United States and ot Czechoslovakia, the USSR undertook at the beginnot only raw materials (sotten and crude miner and industrial plants.  pation of the whole eastern block of satellite foreign trade increased by 35 per cent in 1948 in 1949, and by 50 per cent in the present eco At first it was the Czechoslovak idea to incre exchanges between Czechoslovakia and the East with the West. Now, however, the state commer Czechoslovak foreign trade is directed towards bloc, with the consequent decrease in exchange cording to official forecasts, is facing an eco	of foreign trade in these ther western suppliers of aning of 1950 to furnish rels), but also machinery  states in the faction of commercial without reducing exchanges reial policy indicates that exchanges with the eastern is with the West, which, accommic crisis provoked by  ments were still in force in the different countries, interest of the participants. These with any one country. These histry of Foreign Commerce its among themselves, with	50X1-HL
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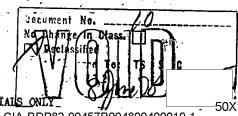
For that reason the USSR alone assumes responsibility for furnishing industrial material for the reconstruction of the new China; Poland, Czechoslovakia, and even Hungary must undertake to furnish industrial products to the USSR. Details of the individual agreements are not

- 6. Minister Gregor observed that Russian supplies for grechoslovakia will amount to at least three million tons of goods, that is, an average of 10,000 tons per day. In view of the difficulties in direct railroad communications with the USSR (the railroad is partly one-way), these supplies will be shipped over Polish railroads and over waterways.
- 7. Czechoslovakia is acquiring cereals and raw materials not only for its present meeds but also as reserves in case of a bad harvest. Russian grain amounting to 460,000 tons, pluss supplies of cereals from Rumania and Hungary, ought to solve any difficulty that might arise as a result of bad weather conditions or of the intensification of some branches of agriculture as for example, potatoes, beets, and hops, Forage cereals will also be imported (100,000 tons of corn and 150,000 tons of barley are destined for the raising of oxen, a project begun last year and intensified this year).
- 8. The following industrial raw materials are expected from the USSR:

Iron (1,300,000 tons)

Large quantities of copper naphtha derivatives lead artificial fertilizers wáol ... aluminum naphtha round ball bearings sulphur manganese cotton nickel alloys platinum jute sime iron alloys synthetic rubber industrial wood silver

- In Czechoslovakia Russian mechines are considered to be completely satisfactory and sometimes even better than those produced in western countries. There are complaints that the United States last year suspended concluded contracts after having accepted both contracts and payments.
- Prices fixed in the trade agreements for the products imported and exported are based on world market prices, plus the costs of transportation from the westernlocality in Czechoslovakia, and are calculated in Czechoslovak Kronen. The trade agreement with the USSR, it is emphasized, was drawn up on conditions of absolute parity. It strengthens the economic potential, makes it more independent from the West, and assures work and food to the population.
- The trade prospects opened up by the appearance of the Chinese requests on the Czechoslovak market are easily visible in the extensive development of heavy industry and the increased supplies of crude metals.



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